

Intimations.

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NOTICE.

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NOTIFICATION.

THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.

THE following Notification has been issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton:—

Notification
No. 2.

BRITISH CONSULATS,
CANTON, February 26, 1869.

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due ful-

fulfillment of contracts through the failure of the Teamen and Brokers to supply Teas in bulk according to the muster upon which they were purchased, he brought the matter, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese authorities, with a view to devising some mode by which the complaint might be rectified. It is obvious that the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the purchasers themselves, by the refusal to accept Teas if they were inferior to the samples, but difficulties interpose in following this course, such as Tonnage having been engaged, advices having gone forward, and others unnecessary to mention. Moreover, as the rejection of a clip was little likely to cause loss or damage to the Teaman owing to market fluctuations, no unwilling-

ness was felt on his part to such a result; in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulent practices. The undersigned was therefore of opinion that compelling the fulfilment of contracts or enforcing what is termed an equitable cut⁹ for inferior quality, were necessary measures, if trade was to be carried on anything like a sound basis; he therefore did not object to attention to devising a mode of arbitration or proceeding by means of which the expenses and delay of a Chinese court of law might be avoided. It is not worth while to detail the particulars of the proposition he made, as, after long negotiations, it was rejected by the Tea guild, who met it by a counter proposition that if Tea when delivered was not equal to muster, it should be rejected. Seeing that no amicable arrangement could

privately, he undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, requested the Chinese authorities to notify to the Tanners, Brokers, and others, that the utmost rigour of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, and he hopes that the Proclamation which has been issued accordingly, a copy of translation of which is annexed, will have the effect intended, by shewing the parties against whom it is directed that they will not escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

Proclamation by CHEN, Magistrate of the Nanhui District, and YANO, Magistrate of the P'wangyu District:—

We have received instructions from his Honor the Financial Commissioner, embodying orders from his Excellency the Viceroy, to tender as follows:—

“The Viceroy received a communication on the 20th August last from the British Consul, Mr. Robertson, to the effect that he has been advised by the British merchants at Canton with reference to the great loss and detriment to their trade caused by the inferior qualities of the Teas supplied by the Teamen, notwithstanding their contracts to deliver Teas according to muster. The practice appears to be that the Teabrokers take round samples of Teas, and the merchants after inspecting and tasting their qualities and arranging for the price to be paid for the chop, with the weight in pounds and the time of delivery, engage to

When the rebels proceeding to England; and when the Tea agreed for arrive in Canton, they are examined on inspection to be not only inferior in quality to the same as supplied, but largely adulterated. These are called 'lie-teas,' or leaves of plants of all kinds prepared to imitate the genuine tea. This has now become the regular practice, and it is necessary that some measures should be taken to put an end to the frauds which are thus perpetrated. He therefore urges that measures be devised with this end in view, etc., etc. The U. S. Consul, Mr King, has also made a similar representation. On receipt of the foregoing the Viceroy orders that a notification be issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to be laid upon them for their obedience."

The Magistrates being in receipt of the

above instructions, have to issue a notification in pursuance of their tenor; and we do therefore accordingly proclaim for the instruction of all members of the Tea Trade, that it is an obvious duty to make honesty and good faith the guiding principle in all their transactions, and to abstain from and that to cherish fraudulent designs in any way so were permitted. They should, moreover, bear in mind that the bulk of the Tea Export has been confined of late years to the ports of Fukuiki, whilst the local trade in Canton tea itself has at the same time languished in an unusual degree. If fraudulent practices in the way of false packing were further persisted in, not only will those guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution and thus incur the danger of arrest and of actions for compensation, but the trade

shall still continue to fall or daily, and the
 possibility of gain to the trader will be
 still more remote. It is not difficult to
 see that the trader who sides the real interest of
 the people will be declared actually false. After the issue of
 this Notification, if the traders referred to
 fail to amend their ways, and still continue
 indulging in fraudulent practices, on com-
 plaint being lodged by foreign merchants,
 they shall not only be required to make
 compensation, but shall further be visited
 with severe punishment, under the statute
 for assimilating the offence of obtaining
 money under false pretences with the crime
 of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not
 to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves
 in trouble. Let all tremulously obey. A
 special Proclamation.

Dated February 22nd, 1860.

Translated by
Wm. Fred. Mayer,

re nearly always lost sight of the assertion may be deemed as such for ordinary purposes say a knowledge of dialect only as may be the year is sufficient; and this colloquial knowledge, an acquaintance with the characters known to native "boy," sufficient to assert that a knowledge is a *sine qua non*, and the official or missionary require an acquaintance of many styles; and on this necessity a sort of en that the written appearing to do with helping the colloquial. In a this may be the case, but not so with the majority, a necessity for learning a help to colloquial the question is, "is the col- self a sufficiently useful work?"

reply "yes." Take the literary servant. Is any prepared to assert that if Chinese as his "boy," terially help him? And cent and slang excepted, within the reach of every, as we have before re- Chinese scholarship, even of an ordinary official I ever remain a specialty we equally believe that ledge of colloquial will general amongst foreign- open ladies, in India, Bengal, and we seldom now even the alphabets Devanagari. In China instantly assured that the indispensable study, but we cannot say. We express our dissent from laid down, and for our further enquiry, those who are interested in purpose will have been

a reliable source that a taken place between a inter of Hainan and stationed in the South Two Chinese military led, and a considerable lers wounded in the

but we should correct a last night. It was agraph that the Chief leave" of appeal to the Reginald v. Saint. That such (as will be seen elsewhere), as the Crown for leave, and ention to appeal direct Council. Mr Pollard defendant "seemed to Let not the learned if up in a fool's para- as will" at the out- and will meet him at brown ventures to go

LOCAL.

the *Unheard*, has favoured the Sydney *Herald*, of contains a telegram from which we learn that Prices round of visits.

MY MURDER AGAIN. The authorities are that the murderers of Mr Dep. Supt. Jarman & a Chinaman, named brother in Hollywood placed on the charge he with others, "did murder W. J. Hol- January last, Pri- a stone-utter, living It is believed that rience which can be and the police have towards others who are complicity in this old

DISAPPEARANCE. A complaint has been can- nishment of a gentle- the Colony, who held ger of works to the y. Mr A. D. Mitchell (name) is said to have he and two accomp- reported on Thursday o'clock, to one of this a sanpan was hailed, were shoved off. He for his chair-coolies appearing at half- it and in waiting the accordingly until nine erday morning. Un- conveyed to the Dock chair-coolies referred Walker, commit- tain of Police, with pression that there ident, or that, the th foul play at a men. Further in- results of a some- upon the play cannot, appears, to called the disappearance of ty was well-played tried out. His dwell well needed of its va- in arrears, and his peters have gone with certain that he had rd the American ship uson), which vessel in Francisco; and it tances that the orders to sea were given Hening (of the Eng- reference to the st, to that the force before the movement ck Office, doubt, from the re-

lations which are hourly being made, that Mitchell fled from monetary embarrass- ments which were likely to enclose him in a variety of ways. He was a man, who, in a commercial point of view, had "many irons in the fire," and as some of these were spoken of as likely to become red-hot, the explanation of his flight becomes more easy. It is a matter of congratulation to the shareholders of the Dock Company, that he has done nothing, and has not had the opportunity of doing anything, prejudicial to the accounts of the Company; but the same comfort cannot be given to many with whom the absence has had personal trans- actions. Many worthy people mourn his absence, and we are afraid will not or can- not be comforted under a doubtful figure column of thousands of 7.17.7a! But besides this, there is a feeling of re- gret that one who had made many friends in the Colony, should have "cut" them in a manner so sudden, and so equiv- alent. Recent changes in the management of the United Dock Company are said to have considerably influenced the gentleman's departure, his opportunity of engaging in private speculations, under the Company's connivance having been much lessened, and this, together with difficulties which loomed in the distance, is said to make up the motives for his hasty flight to California.

We observe to-day with considerable pleasure that the Acting Registrar General has complied with the recommendation of Mr Goodlake (from the Bench) and the suggestions of the press, in bringing about a reform in the distinctive notices attached to the chair-coolies who parade and lounge about the streets. This is the more gratifying be- cause the tendency of many departments of the service would seem to be to stu- pidly avoid improvement in those particu- lars which may be the subject of journal- istic comment. The pink-colored blotches which formerly stood for the numbers of the coolies are now replaced by distinct and easily-read badges of black with a white ground. Boards are now affixed upon the sedan-chairs, on the front of which is clearly painted the No. of the chair, while on the back of the board is a notice ad- vising the fare for day and night hire, af- ter the custom of the cabries at home. None but a person duly "under the influ- ence" need now be at a loss in regard to the amount due for chair-hire; and we would suggest that a number of chairs be engaged by the Police especially to bring home inescapable subjects, who are unable to read the succinct instructions which are now suspended from every licensed chair in the Colony. The Chair Brigade for inescapable would be a good idea; and we submit it to the Captain Superintendent of Police as a paying Government speculation.

A SIMILAR HANDICAP Foot-race to that run some time since was arranged to have started this evening, weather permitting; but we believe it has been postponed on account of the rain. The distances allowed were slightly modified by the result of the last race; and three prizes are available on this occasion, for 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The stars given are as under—

Sim	.....	Scratched.
Wells	.....	20 yards.
Wagner	.....	20 "
Fear	.....	40 "
Turner	.....	40 "
Beane	.....	50 "
Wilson	.....	60 "
Weeks	.....	60 "
Morris	.....	65 "
Morison	.....	70 "
Legge	.....	70 "
Granger	.....	70 "
Love	.....	85 "

TO-DAY'S COURT.

Messrs May and Russell on the Bench. Chun Aon, a street-coolie, was charged with having picked the pocket of a gentle- man named Joseph Ross (described as a merchant living at Volkman's boarding-house), of one leather pouch and one tobacco-box. Both Magistrates being on the bench, and the offence having been clearly proven, the prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor.

Mr May this morning gave decision re- garding the forfeiture or otherwise of the property in custody of the police in the case of illicit distillation, against Mr Louis Perrin. The still, oil, bottles, &c., &c., were ordered to be restored to the defend- ant.

The boy named Jose de Rozario, who was charged with larceny of a bill for \$400 odd, from M. Louis Perrin, the individual who was defendant in the illicit still busi- ness, was to-day brought up on remand. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labor.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Chief Justice Stale.)
Friday, April 2.

The prosecution in *Reginald v. Saint* having filed a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the Chief Justice's judgment on the Crown demurrer to defendant's plea, defendant applied for and obtained a rule nisi calling on the Crown to show cause why the petition should not be discharged. The rule was made returnable for this morning, when the argument came on. The Attorney General appeared for the Crown, instructed by Mr Hazlewood, Crown Solicitor; Mr Pollard also took his seat at the table, but not "in form," being wigless and robeless. Mr Hayllar, instructed by Mr Francis, for the defendant.

The Attorney General said he did not think the rule would occupy much of the Court's time. He would go into the question of the irregularity of the proceedings arising out of this rule, for there was no *locus standi* in the matter. He would not, however, enter into that question, on account of other circum- stances in the case. No doubt, the regula- tions framed for appeals to the Privy Council contemplated only actions of a civil nature, where the dispute involved a sum over \$500; but at the same time the Privy Council reserved the right of entertaining every sort of appeal, and there were records to show that appeals in criminal cases had been made to it from British foreign possessions. Hitherto it had been the understood practice that an appellant in a Colony could approach the Privy Council through an Attorney General, but that where the Attorney General himself appeared, the usual course was to apply to the Privy Council for special leave.

His Lordship: Of course.

The Attorney General: But having re-

garded to what his lordship had said in his judgment as to the prerogative right of decision on that part where he said "My object to review by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," and having regard to the importance attached in the judgment to the points raised, the prosecution thought it would be respectful to his Lordship's respect of course, which was always intend- ed—and more convenient to the defendant, if the Court would send the record on, in- stead of having to wait for an answer to an application. That would be, too, a boon to defendant.

Mr Hayllar: We do not want any of your hon.—not in the slightest degree.

His Lordship: Do not let us go on with this. You cannot have much to say.

The Attorney General would leave the matter to common sense. If leave was not granted, another year might be lost in ask- ing the Privy Council for leave, and leave might be refused.

Mr Hayllar: We say it will be refused.

The Attorney General: That is childish.

We cannot enter on that argument here. His Lordship: I do not see the slightest reason for your entering on a discussion of this matter. It seems to me that, coming to a decision as I must do, it is not a mat- ter to be argued. I cannot grant this leave. In point of fact the Attorney Gen- eral says he cannot grant the appeal be- cause there are only certain rules which do not apply to this case. It is a cour- teous thing to do to present this petition, because it was the only way in which the Court could be informed. But if I cannot grant the leave to appeal, I do not see that I can anticipate what the Privy Council may do. They may grant leave, but it is not for me to anticipate that they will, and so prejudging the case one way or the other, by sending in papers. Each party may by consent send papers to London. Both are equally well informed.

The Attorney General remarked that the papers must be put officially before the Privy Council, and that his Lordship had power to favour an application in a matter of so much importance, as he had affirmed it to be in his judgment.

His Lordship again said that he thought he had no power to grant the appeal. It was *adversus*. There was no onus being on the Crown. The Court could only consider its powers, without reference to the com- petence of parties. It was only a question of three months' time. He refused leave on this Friday. On Tuesday next papers might be sent to the Privy Council, which would in all moral certainty be sitting when the application reached home. By the steam mail the Court might be placed *extra vires*. There would be nothing to make leave here essential, nor would the refusal of it operate against either party.

In order to bring Mr Saint as a respondent before the Privy Council he must be served with notice here and the time it would take to serve Mr Saint with notice would do to send home the record. His Lordship said he had already expressed himself to the effect that the case might go before the Judicial Committee, but he could not (he said it respectfully) presume to dictate to the Privy Council, nor would he burden it with papers.

The Attorney General: The observations I have made apply to our petition.

His Lordship: You in fact, have said to me that you have submitted your petition in courtesy to the Court, and that you will accept my refusal, for the rule goes for nothing. But I am responsible for that rule. Mr Hayllar wished to get a *locus standi*, and if you really meant what your petition says you mean, of course I should have granted all the assistance I could have got. But if it is a matter of courtesy merely, as you say, there is no *locus standi* at all.

Some conversation having ensued as to the appellant being entitled to a copy of his Lordship's notes, after which—

Mr Hayllar explained that he opposed the petition on the ground that the defend- ant was not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

His Lordship: Not as to costs? Mr Hayllar: Yes, my Lord; but we are dragged here to-day because steps have been taken which might have necessitated defendant's attendance before the Privy Council to argue this case; and I am here, almost as a volunteer, to prevent your lordship from signing a petition, if I can, which your lordship has declared to be ille- gal. The learned counsel urged that the Privy Council were charged with granting appeals in criminal cases, and cited author- ities. (While Mr Hayllar was doing so, the Attorney General left the Court.) The learned counsel contended that the Privy Council alone could be applied to for leave to appeal.

His Lordship: I understand that the petition has been withdrawn.

Mr Pollard: Yes, my Lord. When we sent it in, we expected you would refuse leave, but we did it to show that we had taken every step of which we were capable, and as an intimation to the Court that the Attorney General intended to appeal.

His Lordship: Then the petition is withdrawn, with all consequences.

Mr Hayllar asked for costs.

His Lordship said, No. Mr Hayllar had admitted that he had appeared as a sort of volunteer. It was hard on defendant that he should have at his own expense to settle the law of this Colony with regard to the power of the Attorney General, when the doubt, if any, might have been resolved by the Legislative Council, and if this case was to go home it would be a great expense to defendant and a gross hardship.

Mr Pollard expressed his surprise that defendant had not got to hear of the petition. It was not proper that he should have known about it.

His Lordship observed that Mr Francis seemed to have found it out and to have acted accordingly.

Mr Pollard: They seem to dread the appeal.

Mr Hayllar corrected that notion, and the proceedings closed, leave to petition against the judgment not being given, as not being within the power of the Court.

THERE is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than clarity; nothing warmer than love; nothing brighter than virtue; and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest, and most steadfast happiness.

PARABLEMATIC THOUGHT.—One of the Windsor election witnesses described some- body as the very man that was wanted as an agent, "because he looked exactly like fool, but wasn't one." Curious, that many electors should employ precisely the opposite rule when selecting the very man wanted as an M.P.—Punch.

THE NORTH.

(Courier.)

The Admiral and the deputation from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce were to leave Hankow in the *Salamis* on the morning of the 25th. As soon as they over- took the gun-boat, the Admiral was to re- turn in the *Salamis* on account of the *Rodney* being ordered home.

Admiral Keppel had paid a visit to Li, who endeavoured to persuade him not to anchor, lest some of his people should be in- jured, in which case he said, they would be badly treated by the Chinese, and he (Li) would be unable to protect them. The mandarin evinced a great dislike to the country being penetrated by foreigners.

We understand that the *Kiao-Shing* which takes some officials of the Hsueh Master's Department to Gutzlaff, was to leave on the 30th inst. She was also to take some gun- dlemen as far as the Rugged Islands, where they are to examine some of the islands with the view of recommending one of them as suitable for a Sanatorium.

The following are the two highest scores made at the Rifle Club match on the 27th Nov.—

200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
1.—W. Pearson, 16	18	9	= 43.
2.—S. Cameron, 14	15	7	= 36.

It is rumoured that the Chinese Govern- ment, through the Inspector of Customs, is negotiating with one of the Foreign Banks for an Imperial loan of a million taels.

The warmest admirer of Mr. Hart, never gave him credit for experience in finance. The boldest apologist of Chinese officials, has not been daring enough to assert that the Tsung-tse Yamou or Peking Board of Revenue would undertake, openly, any- thing, which they could do secretly, and, therefore, were the cause of the loss of the loan has not been offered to public competition.

The various Insurance offices of China are at their wits end for means of invest- ment of their rapidly accumulating funds, and it is well known that at the open ports there are numerous small capitalists, to whom the safe simplicity of Chinese stocks at 8 per cent would be a great boon. The security is undoubted, and a loan of double the amount named could be floated with ease. Probably to awaken the Chinese Government to a new sensation—the sweets of borrowing will be the best way to pro- mote long-talked of "opening up" of the country. The silver crosses of Mr. Burlingame will be created, in consideration of the silver dollars of the outside barba- rian.

HUXLEY ON THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF LIFE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

In the new number of the *Fortnightly Review* there is an article for which we may venture to prophesy many readers and much disquisition. It is an exposition of the physical basis or matter of life—of the one kind of matter which is common to all living things, binding them together in their endless diversities, by a physical as well as an ideal unity. In the following paragraphs we show what this exposition is; but we must warn our readers that what we offer them is only a rough and rude con- sideration of Mr. Huxley's paper—omit- ting much that is important, and giving no idea of the force, clearness, and breadth of the original.

Mr. Huxley begins by admitting that, when first apprehended, such a doctrine as his appears almost shocking to com- mon sense. What community of faculty can there be between the brightly-colored lichen, which so nearly resembles a mere mineral incrustation of the bare rock on which it grows, and the painter, to whom it is instinct with beauty, or the botanist, whom it feeds with knowledge? If we regard substance, or material composition, what hidden bond can connect the flower which a girl wears in her hair and the blood which courses through her youthful veins? or what is there in com- mon between the dense and resisting mass of the oak, or the strong fabric of the tortoise, and those broad drabs of glassy jelly, which may be seen pulsating through the waters of a calm sea, but which drain away to mere films in the hand which raises them out of their element? Such objections as these must arise in the mind of every one who ponders for the first time, upon the conception of a single physical basis of life underlying all the diversities of vital existence; but Mr. Huxley proposes to demonstrate that a threefold unity, namely, a unity of power, or faculty, a unity of form, and a unity of substantial composition—does pervade the whole living world.

To illustrate his case, Mr. Huxley goes to the common nettle—

You are doubtless aware that the common nettle owes its stinging property to the in- numerable stiff and needle-like, though exquisitely delicate, hairs which cover its surface. Each stinging needle tapers from a broad base to a slender summit, which, when rounded at the end, is of such microscopic fineness that it readily pene- trates and breaks off in the skin. The whole hair consists of a very delicate outer case of wood closely applied to the inner surface of which is a layer of semi-fluid matter, full of innumerable granules of extreme minuteness. This semi-fluid lining is protoplasm, which thus constitutes a kind of bag, full of a liquid liquid, and roughly corresponding in form with the interior of the hair which it fills. When viewed with a sufficiently high magnifying power, the protoplasmic layer of the nettle hair is seen to be in a condition of unceasing activity. Local con- tractions of the whole thickness of its sub- stance pass slowly and gradually from point to point, and give rise to the appearance of progressive waves, just as the bonding of successive stalks of corn by a breeze produces the apparent billows of a corn-field. But, in addition to these movements, and independently of them, the granules are driven, in rapid and irregular currents, through the protoplasm, and are thus seen to have a considerable amount of sensa- tence. Most commonly, the currents in adjacent parts of the protoplasm take sinu- ar directions; and, thus, there is a general stream up one side of the hair and down the other. But this does not prevent the ex- istence of partial currents which take dif-

ferent routes; and, sometimes, trains of granules may be seen coursing swiftly in opposite directions, within a twenty-thous- andth of an inch of each other; while, occasionally, opposite streams come into direct collision, and after a longer or shorter struggle, one predo- minates. . . . The possible complexity of many other organic forms, seemingly as simple as the protoplasm of the nettle, dawn upon one; and the comparison of such a protoplasm to a body with an in- ternal circulation, which has been put forward by an eminent physiologist, loses much of its startling character. . . . The idea of all living things are fundamentally one, and of any such unity predicated of their forms? Let us seek in easily-verified facts for a reply to this question. If a drop of blood be drawn by pricking one's finger, and viewed with proper precautions and under a sufficiently high microscopic power, there will be seen among the innumerable multi- tude of little, circular discoidal bodies, or corpuscles, which float in it and give it its colour, a comparatively small number of colourless corpuscles, of somewhat larger size and very irregular shape. If the drop of blood be kept at the temperature of the body, these colourless corpuscles will be seen to exhibit a marvellous activity, chang- ing their forms with great rapidity, draw- ing in and thrusting out prolongations of their substance, and creeping about as if they were independent organisms. The substance which is thus active is a mass of protoplasm, and its activity differs in de- tails, rather than in principle, from that of the protoplasm of the nettle. A nucleated corpuscle of protoplasm turns out to be what may be termed the structural unit of the human body. As a matter of fact, the body, in its earliest state, is a mere multiple of such units; and, in its perfect condition, it is a multiple of such units, variously modified.

But does the formula which expresses the essential structural character of the highest animal cover all the rest, as the statement of its powers and faculties covered that of all others? Very nearly. Beast and fowl, reptile and fish, mollusk, worm, and protoplasm are all composed of structural units of the same character, namely, masses of protoplasm with a nucleus. There are, of course, very low animals, each of which, structurally, is a mere colourless blood- corpuscle, leading an independent life. But, at the very bottom of the animal scale, even this simplicity becomes simpli- fied, and all the phenomena of life are manifested by a particle of protoplasm without a nucleus.

And what has been said of the animal world is no less true of plants. Traced back to its earliest state, the nettle arises origin by a particle of nucleated protoplas- m, as the man does. And in the lowest plants, as in the lowest animals, a single mass of such protoplasm may constitute the whole plant, or the protoplasm may exist without a nucleus.

Under these circumstances it may well be asked, how is one mass of non-nucleated protoplasm to be distinguished from another? Why call one "plant" and the other "animal"? The only reply is that, so far as form is concerned, plants and animals are not separable, and that, in many cases, it is a mere matter of convention whether we call a given organism an animal or a plant. There is a living body called *Zellulium* septium, which appears upon decay- ing vegetable substances, and in one of its forms is common upon the surfaces of tan- gles. In this condition it is, to all intents and purposes, a fungus, and formerly was always regarded as such; but the remark- able investigations of Dr. Barry have shown that, in another condition, the *Zellulium* is an actively locomotive creature, and takes in solid matters, upon which, ap- parently, it feeds, thus exhibiting the most characteristic feature of animality. Is this a plant or is it an animal? Is it both; or is it neither?

Mr. Huxley declares at this point that protoplasm, simple or nucleated, is the formal basis of all life. It is the clay of the potter; which, bake it and paint it as he will, remains clay, separated by artifice, and not by nature, from the commonest brick or sun-dried clod. All living powers are cognate, and all living forms are fundamentally of one character.

The researches of the chemist have revealed a no less striking uniformity of material composition in living matter. In perfect strictness, it is true that chemical investigation can tell us little or nothing, directly, of the composition of living beings, inasmuch as such matter must needs die the net of analysis—and upon this very obvious ground, objections, which I confess need to me to be some- what frivolous, have been raised to the drawing of any conclusions whatever re- specting the composition of actually living matter, from that of the dead matter of life, which alone is accessible to us. But objects of this class do not seem to reflect that it is also, in strictness, true that we know nothing about the composition of any living whatever, as it is. The statement that a crystal of calc-spar consists of car- bonic acid and lime is quite true; if we only meant, by appropriate processes, it may be resolved into carbonic acid, and quick- lime. If you pass the same carbonic acid over the very quickest lime obtained, you will obtain carbonate of lime again; but it will not be calc-spar, nor anything like it. Can it, therefore, be said that chemical analysis teaches nothing about the chemical composition of calc-spar? Such a state- ment would be absurd; but it is hardly more so that the talk one occasionally hears about the uselessness of applying the results of chemical analysis to the living bodies which have yielded them.

One fact, at any rate, is out of reach of such refinements, and this is, that all the forms of protoplasm which have yet been examined contain the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, in very complex union, and that they be- have similarly towards several re-agents. To this complex combination, the nature of which has never been determined with exactness, the name of Protein has been applied. And if we view this term with such caution as may properly arise out of our comparative ignorance of the things for which it stands, it may be truly said, that all protoplasm is proteaceous in its nature, as the white, or albumen, of an egg is one of the commonest examples of a nearly pure protein matter, we may say that all living matter is more or less albuminoid.

And now, what is the ultimate fate, and what the origin, of the matter of life? Is it, as some of the older naturalists supposed, diffused throughout the universe in molecules, which are indestructible and unchangeable in themselves but in endless

transmigration, unite in innumerable per- mutations, into the diversified forms of life we know? Or, is the matter of life com- posed of ordinary matter, and again resolv- ed into ordinary matter when its work is done? Modern science does not hesitate a moment between these alternatives. Phy- siology writes over the portals of life—

"Dabatur morti nos nostraque," with a profounder meaning than the Roman poet attached to that melancholy line. Under whatever disguise it takes refuge, whether fungus or oak, worm or man, the living protoplasm not only ultimately dies and is resolved into its mineral and lifeless constituents, but is always dying, and, strange as the paradox may sound, could not live unless it died.

All work implies waste, and the work of life results, directly or indirectly, in the waste of protoplasm. Every work uttered by a speaker costs him some phys- ical loss; and in the strictest sense, he burns that others may have light—so much eloquence, so much of his body resolved into carbonic acid, water, and urea. It is clear that this process of expenditure cannot go on for ever. But, happily, there is also a process of renewal.

For example, this present lecture, what- ever its intellectual worth to you, has a certain physical value to me, which is con- ceivably, expressible by the number of grains of protoplasm and other bodily sub- stance wasted in maintaining my vital pro- cesses during its delivery. By-and-by, I shall probably have recourse to the sub- stance commonly called nutrition, for the purpose of stretching it back to its original size. Now this nutrition was once the living pro- toplasm, more or less modified, of another animal—a sheep. As I shall eat it, it is the same matter altered, not only by death, but by exposure to sundry artificial opera- tions in the process of cooking. But these changes, whatever be their extent, have not rendered it incompetent to resume its old functions as matter of life. A singular in- ward laboratory, which I possess, will dis- solve a certain portion of the modified pro- toplasm, the solution so formed will pass into my veins; and the subtle influences to which it will then be subjected will convert the dead protoplasm, and transmute it into my, with equal propriety, be said to be the result of the molecular forces of the protoplasm which disengages it. And if so, it must be true, in the same sense and to the ex- tent, that the thoughts to which I am now giving utterance, and your thoughts regard- ing them, are the expression of molecular changes in that matter of life which is the source of our other vital phenomena.

Past experience leads me to be tolerably certain that, when the propositions I have just placed before you are accessible to public comment and criticism, they will be condemned by many zealous persons, and perhaps by some few of the wise and thoughtful. I should not wonder if gross and brutal materialism, were the most phrase applied to them in certain quarters. And most undoubtedly the terms of the propositions are distinctly materialistic. Nevertheless two things are certain: the one, that I hold the statements to be sub- stantially true; the other, that I, indir- ectly, and no materialist, but, on the con- trary, believe materialism to involve grave philosophical error.

What, he says further on—

What is the difference between the con- ception of life as the product of a certain disposition of material molecules, and the old notion of an Aristotle governing and directing living matter within each living body, except this—that here, as elsewhere, matter and law have devoured spirit and spontaneity? And as surely as every future grows out of past and present, so will the physiology of the future gradually extend the realm of matter and law until it is co- extensive with knowledge, with feeling, and with action. The consciousness of this great truth weighs like a nightmare, I believe, upon many of the best minds of these days. They watch what they conceive to be the progress of materialism, in such fear and powerless anger as a savage feels, when, during an eclipse, the great shadow creeps over the face of the sun. The advancing tide of modern distrusts to drown their souls; the lightning grip of law impedes their free- dom; they are alarmed, lest man's moral nature be debased by the increase of his wisdom. But after all, what do we know of this terrible "materialism," except as a name for the unknown and hypothet- ical causes of states of our own conscious- ness? And what do we know of that "spirit" over whose threatened extinction by matter a great lamentation is arising, like that which was heard at the death of Pan, except that it is also a name for an unknown and hypothetical cause, or con- dition, of states of consciousness? In other words, matter and spirit are but names for the imaginary substrata of groups of nat- ural phenomena.

In itself it is of little moment whether we express the phenomena of matter in terms of spirit; or the phenomena of spirit, in terms of matter; matter may be re- garded as a form of thought, thought may be regarded as a property of matter—each statement has a certain relative truth. But with a view to the progress of science, the materialistic terminology is in every way to be preferred. For it connects thought with the other phenomena of the universe, and suggests inquiry into the nature of those physical conditions, or concomitants of thought, which are more or less ac- cessible to us, and a knowledge of which may, in future, help us to exercise the same kind of control over the world of thought as we already possess in respect of the material world; whereas, the alternative, or spiritualistic terminology is utterly barren, and leads to nothing but obscurity and confusion of ideas.

Thus there can be little doubt that the further science advances the more exten- sively and consistently will all the phenomena of nature be represented by materialistic formulae and symbols.

But the man of science, who, forgetting the limits of philosophical inquiry, slides from these formulae and symbols into what is commonly understood by materialism, seems to me to place himself on a level with the mathematician, who should mistake the law of real entities—and with this further disclaimer, compared with the mathe- matician, that the blunders of the latter are of no practical consequence, while the errors of systematic materialism may paralyze the energies and destroy the beauty of a life.

The life-preservers sometimes used in the battle-field are legs.

not assume that a something called "aquosity" entered into and took pos- session of the oxide of hydrogen as soon as it was formed, and then guided the aqueous particles to their places in the facets of the crystal, or amongst the lead- ers of the hour-frost. In the case in any way changed when carbonic acid, water, and ammonia disappear, and in their place, under the influence of pre-existing living protoplasm, an equivalent weight of the matter of life makes its appearance?

It is true that there is no sort of parity between the properties of the components and the properties of the resultant, but neither was there in the case of the water. It is also true that what I have spoken of as the influence of pre-existing living mat- ter is something quite unintelligible; but does anybody quite comprehend the *modus operandi* of an electric spark, which traverses a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen?

What justification is there, then, for the assumption of the existence in the living matter of a something which has no repre- sentative or correlative in the not living matter which gave rise to it? What better philosophical status has "vitality" than "aquosity"? And why should "vitality" hope for a better fate than the other "ity's" which have disappeared since Martinus Scriblicher accounted for the operation of the meat-jack by its inherent "most roast- ing quality," and scorned the "material- ism" of those who explained the turning of the spit by a certain mechanism worked by the draught of the chimney?

And now, says Mr Huxley, after still further enforcing his view of the facts:—

I bid you beware that, in accepting these conclusions, you are placing your feet on the first rung of a ladder which, in most people's estimation, is the reverse of Jacob's, and leads to the antipodes of heaven. It may seem a small thing to admit that the dead vital actions of a fungus, or a foraminifer, are the properties of their protoplasm, and are the direct results of the nature of the matter of which they are composed. But if, as I have endeav- oured to prove to you, that protoplasm is essentially identical with, and most readily converted into, that of any animal, I can discover no logical halting-place between the admission that such is the case, and the further concession that all vital action may, with equal propriety, be said to be the result of the molecular forces of the protoplasm which disengages it. And if so, it must be true, in the same sense and to the ex- tent, that the thoughts to which I am now giving utterance, and your thoughts regard- ing them, are the expression of molecular changes in that matter of life which is the source of our other vital phenomena.

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Miscellaneous.

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NALDRE'S TABLET destroys Fleas and other insects, cleanses the skin, removes all smell and gives gloss to the coat. Price from 10 pence.

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HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

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Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism,

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and Fever.

THE Times, of India, states "that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination." This remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient.

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Extracted from Medical Times, January 12, 1866. "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be true practically popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grocers and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Olives universally.

6th June 68 1w 26s 7th July 69

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THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Sedlitz, Pilsener, or any other effervescent preparation, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable and pure and mild effect.

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Manufactured also of Granulated and Effervescent Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithium, Citrate of Lithium, Vitelline, Sedlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

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They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and Imperishable in any climate.

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Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Wadding to improve the shooting of game; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

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Free from disagreeable smell and taste.

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The fact that it is made under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Peter Moller, at his own Manufactories, at the Lofoten Islands, where it is bottled, sealed, and capped, is a guarantee for its genuineness, as well as that it will keep in every climate for years without turning rancid. See Moller's name and Trade Mark on label.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

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To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, and are perfectly exempt from all adulteration.

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LABELS

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London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACHIOU was

sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate Sedulhai, to

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CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OLIVES'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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